

KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

OSECHENSKAYA, G.V.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Diagnosis of aleukemic reticulosis [with summary in English, p.62].
Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 3 no.2:19-26 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.

(LETTERER-SIDE DISEASES, diagnosis,
(Rus)

BOGDASAROV, A.A., prof.; NEMENOVA, N.M.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.; MALANINA, V.N.

Materials on a statistical analysis of leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi 3 no.6:3-10 M-D '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-
baniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR prof. A. A.
Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEUKEMIA)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/9 General Path. Sept 59

2489. PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY OF EXPERIMENTAL LEUKEMIA PRODUCED BY INJECTION OF BENZOL EXTRACTS FROM ORGANS OF LEUKEMIC PATIENTS - Khokhlova M. P. Pathologo-anat. Lab., Inst. of Hematol. and Blood Transf., Min. of HTH, Moscow - BLOOD 1958, 13/10 (917-925) Illus. 4

Intra- and extra-medullary myeloid hyperplasia was produced by injecting mice with benzene extracts of organs from deceased leukaemic patients. In most instances a leukaemic blood picture was also present. The positive transfer results seemed to confirm the presence of true leukaemia.

Stasney - Philadelphia, Pa. (V, 16)

NOVIKOVA, E.Z., kand.med.nauk, ~~NOVIKOVA, M.P., kand.med.nauk~~

Problem of forms and certain features of myeloma (X-ray anatomical comparisons) [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.5
8-18 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov):
(MYELOMA, PLASMA, CELL
anat. & x-ray comparisons (Rus))

GUREVICH, I.B.; SKURKOVICH, S.V.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P. (Moskva)

Cardiac changes in experimental thermal burns [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.1:40-44 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) i patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. N.M. Nemenova) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina Instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).

(BURNS, exper.

eff. on heart (Rus))

(HEART, physiol.

eff. of burns on cardiac funct. & morphol. in animals (Rus))

KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Pathological anatomy of multiple myeloma. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi 4 no.5:18-26 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(MYELOMA, PLASMA CELL, pathol.
(Rus))

MOSKACHOVA, K.F.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

International seminar on malignant tumors and leukemias in children
(France). Vop.okh.mat. 1 det. 4 no.5:89-91 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(CANCER--CONGRESSES) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

International conference on leukemia in Paris. Probl.gemat.i perel.
krovi 4 no.9:54-58 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.
Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEUKEMIA)

RAUSHENBAKH, M.O.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Problem of the therapeutic use of bone marrow in radiation
sickness. Med.rad. 5 no.5:67-74 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; FERTUKOVA, N.M.; RASHCHIKOV, V.P.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Change in hemopoiesis in health animals following bone marrow
transplantation. Probl. gemat i perel. krovi 6 no. 2:21-26 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

KRAYEVSKIY, N. A.; NEMENOVA, N. M., doktor med. nauk; KHOKHLOVA, M. P.,
kand. med. nauk; NOVIKOVA, E. Z., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Interrelation of osseous and hematopoietic tissues in some diseases
of the blood system. Arkh. pat. no.6:3-10 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya
krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A. Bagdasarov)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy).

(BONE) (HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM--DISEASES)

RESHCHIKOV, V.P.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.; FERTUKOVA, N.M.

Influence of homologous bone marrow transplantation on the course of leukemic processes in mice with transplanted leukosis. Probl. gemat.i perel.krovi no.9:17-21 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (LEUKEMIA)

ZHAROVA, Ye. I.; KHOKHLOVA, M. P.; BOLOTNIKOVA, F. I.

Effect of acute and chronic intoxication on hemopoiesis in mice.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.10:8-14 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A.
Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Acute leukemia, its course and characteristics under the influence of modern therapeutic methods; pathoanatomical studies. Probl. gemat.i perel.krovi 6 no.4:3-12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz patologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk N.M. Nemenova) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEUKEMIA)

OSECHENSKAYA, G.V.; GUREVICH, I.B.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Cardiac changes in leukemias. Terap.arkh. no.8:71-78 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-
vaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev).
(LEUKEMIA) (HEART—DISEASES)

KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Chloroleukemias. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.11:3-13 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. N.M. Nemenova) Tsentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(CHLOROMA)

ZARETSKIY, I.I.; RESHCHIKOV, V.P.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.; FERTUKOVA, N.M. (Moskva)

Dynamics of the restoration of hematopoiesis in irradiated mice following bone marrow transplantation. Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 6 no.2:26-31 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dyestvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov).
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (BONE MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

AGEYEVA, S.N.; KHOKHLOVA, M.P.

Effect of trephonized serums on hematopoiesis in healthy and irradiated animals and on the course of experimentally transplanted leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8. no.1:17-21 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy terapii bolezney sistemy krovi (zav.-prof. N.M.Nemesnova) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor-dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(LEUKEMIA—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (RADIATION)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM) (SERUM)

KRAYEVSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; NEMENOVA, Nadezhda Maksimovna;
KHOKHLOVA, Margarita Petrovna; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.

[Pathological anatomy and problems of the pathogenesis of
leukemia] Patologicheskaya anatomia i voprosy patogeneza
leikozov. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 417 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

KHOKHLOVA, M.V.

The sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus ruthenus nation marsiglii Brandt*)
in the Yenisey River. Vop. ikht. no. 4:41-56 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta ozerного i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Yenisey River--Sturgeons)

KHOKHELOVA, N. A.

"The Flight and Food of Migratory Birds in the Region of Planting Sectors of the Vladimir Forest Resort of the Ukrainian SSR." Cand Biol Sci, Gor'kiy U, Gor'kiy, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)- (13)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 1955

KHOKHLOVA, N.A.

Materials on the feeding of migratory birds in forest belts of the
southern Ukraine. Ornitologiya no.3:259-269 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Nikolaev Province--Birds--Food)
(Forest insects--Biological control)

VORONTSOV, Ye.M.; KHOKHLOVA, N.A.

Development of the bird population of Gorkiy Reservoir.
Ornitologiya no.6:306-310 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

VORONTSEV, ~~Ya.A.~~; ORLOVA, Yu.Ya.; TVOROGOVA, M.M.; KHOKHLOVA, N.A.

Changes in the ornithofauna of the forest section of the Pustyn'
Biological Station of Gor'kii University. Ornitologiya no.4:117-121
'62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Chernukha District—Birds)

KHOKHLOVA, N. A.

Collared flycatcher in Gorkiy Province. Ornithologia no. 7:196 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

IZOTOVA, M.A., ; LEPIKHOVA, M.F., inzh.; KHOKHLOVA, N.D., inzh.;
CHERKASHINA, M.F., spets. red.; VOLKOVA, S.N., otv. za izdaniye;
TISHCHENKO, N.I., red.; KHARITONOVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Typical methods of sewing light women's and children's custom-made dresses] Tipovye metody poshivki legkogo zhenskogo i detskogo plat'ia po individual'nym zakazam. 2., dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gosmestpromizdat. 1961. 237 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'naya opytno-tekhnicheskaya shveynaya laboratoriya. 2. Tsentral'naya opytno-tekhnicheskaya shveynaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po delam mestnoy promyshlennosti i khudozhestvennykh promyslov. (for Lepikhova, Khokhlova). 3. Glavnyy inzhener Tsentral'noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po delam mestnoy promyshlennosti i khudozhestvennykh promyslov (for Izotova).

(Clothing industry)

TITOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; KHOKHLOVA, N.G., red.; GORODILINA, T.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Mineralogy and fundamentals of geology; manual for pedagogical
schools.] Mineralogiia s osnovnymi svedeniiami iz geologii;
uchebnoe posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh uchilishch. Izd.2., dop.
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-vn prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 126 p.
(MIRA 15-5)

(Mineralogy--Textbooks)

BORISOV, Ivan Nikolayevich; KHOKHLOVA, N.G., red.; GOLOVKO, B., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry; textbook for normal schools] Khimiia; uchebnik dlia
pedagogicheskikh uchilishch. Izd.4. Moskva, Uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959, 223 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemistry)

KHOKHLOVA, N.M.

The resectoscope. Nov. med. tekhn. no.2:7-19 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya.

MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; GORBACHEVA, V.O.; KHAIT, E.V.; KACHANYUK, Yu.K.;
KHOKHLOVA, N.S.

Molecular structure and the physicomachanical properties
of polyamide cord. Khim. volok. no.4:26-28 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusst-
vennogo volokna.

L 15708-65 EWA(v)/ENT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-l/Pe-5 ASD-3/ESD(t)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(m)-3

RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4046263

S/0183/64/000/005/0022/0026

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. V.; Gorbacheva, V. O.; Ayzenshteyn, E. M.; Khokhlova, N. S.; Petukhov, B. V. B

TITLE: The influence of molecular weight upon the structure and properties of lavsan /5

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 5, 1964, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polyester fiber, polyethylene terephthalate fiber, molecular weight, fiber structure, fiber property, lavsan, polymer crystallization, polymer amorphization, polymer orientation

ABSTRACT: The relation between structure and molecular weight was investigated for lavsan, a polyester fiber, and a fiber from polyethylene terephthalate (PETP) for the purpose of improving the properties of polyester fibers; PETP resembles lavsan at certain stages. Crystallization kinetics, orientation and morphology were determined. Polymers with a 16-30,000 molecular weight and

Card 1/2

L 15708-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046263

fibers of 17-25,000 molecular weight were investigated; the methods for determining molecular weight and properties are enumerated. Dilatometric curves between 40-140C and density measurements showed that an increase in molecular weight decreased polymer tendency to crystallization. The higher the molecular weight, the broader the interval of the glassforming range (51-96C). Amorphization of PETP increased with increasing molecular weight. So did the coefficient ($\alpha = \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta n_0}$) (double refraction index) for determining the orientation of the isotropic fiber. The same applied to lavsan. Fiber strength paralleled molecular weight; this was obtained at higher temperatures. Data on swelling and dissolution in 80 percent sulfuric acid showed fibers with higher molecular weight more resistant to the attack of the acid. Such conditions of structural formation provide good possibilities for obtaining lavsan fibers of great strength. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

SUBMITTED: 03Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOV, H.V.; GORBACHEVA, V.O.; AYZENSHTEYN, H.M.; KHOKHLOVA, N.S.; PETUKHOV, B.V.

Effect of molecular weight on the structure and properties of lavsan.
Khim.volok.no.5:22-26 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

KHOKHLOVA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DOMBROVSKAYA, N.S., doktor
khim.nauk; KUZNETSOV, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; ZHILINA, Ye.M., inzh.

Chemical investigation of the α -phase isolated from 1Kh18N9T
steel. Trudy NIIKHIMTASH no.34:104-111 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Steel—Analysis) (Steel—Metallography)

68610

S/020/60/130/05/020/061

BO11/BO05

5.4110

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Dombrovskaya, N. S., Alekseyeva, Ye. A.
Khokhlova, N. V., Posypayko, V. I.

TITLE:

The Basal Tetrahedron $1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{NaCl} - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{TlBr}$ in the
7-Component Reciprocal System $\text{Li, Na, Rb, Tl} \parallel \text{Br, Cl, NO}_3, \text{SO}_4$

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 1027-1029
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The singular point of the reciprocal system of 16 salts
 $\text{Li, Na, Rb, Tl} \parallel \text{Br, Cl, NO}_3, \text{SO}_4$ (Ref 1) determining the
direction of the exchange reactions is described. The position
of the most stable basal tetrahedron $1/2 \text{LiSO}_4 - \text{NaCl} - \text{RbNO}_3 -$
 TlBr was determined in the center of the cube orienting the
singular point. Only 4 of its diagonals are fully stable:
 $\text{TlBr} - \text{RbNO}_3$; $\text{TlBr} - 1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$; $\text{RbNO}_3 - \text{NaCl}$ and $\text{NaCl} - 1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$.
The stability of the diagonal $\text{TlBr} - \text{NaCl}$ is less certain since
the solid solutions $\text{Tl}(\text{Br, Cl})$ and $\text{Na}(\text{Br, Cl})$ occur in the system
 $\text{Na, Tl} \parallel \text{Br, Cl}$. M. N. Zakhvalinskiy (Ref 2) found the presence

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S/020/60/130/05/020/061
BO11/BO05

The Basal Tetrahedron $1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{NaCl} - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{TlBr}$
in the 7-Component Reciprocal System Li, Na, Rb,
 $\text{Tl} \parallel \text{Br, Cl, NO}_3, \text{SO}_4$

of 2 complex compounds on the diagonal $\text{RbNO}_3 - 1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$ in
lithium- and rubidium salts. They are presumably:
 $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4$ (1:1) and $4\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4$ (4:1). The base of the
tetrahedron is formed by the ternary system $1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 -$
 $\text{NaCl} - \text{RbNO}_3$. Besides the 3 crystallization fields of the
components, this system contains 2 additional fields which
correspond to the binary compounds mentioned. Besides the
4 crystallization volumes of the components, the investigated
part of the tetrahedron contains 2 relatively small volumes
of the complex compounds of lithium- and rubidium sulfate
(1:1 and 4:1). Rubidium sulfate is the exchange product
between Li_2SO_4 and RbNO_3 . The 6 crystallization volumes meet
in 2 quaternary points: the eutectic and the transition point
lying in the "rubidium" corner of the diagram. Table 1 shows
temperatures and compositions of the multiple points of the

Card 2/4

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The Basal Tetrahedron $1/2 \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{NaCl} - \text{RbNO}_3 - \text{TlBr}$ S/020/60/130/05/020/061
in the 7-Component Reciprocal System Li, Na, Rb, $\text{Tl||Br, Cl, NO}_3, \text{SO}_4$ B011/B005

7-component system Li, Na, Rb, $\text{Tl||Br, Cl, NO}_3, \text{SO}_4$ may be assigned to the class of reversible-reciprocal systems. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of Chemical Machine Construction)

PRESENTED: October 15, 1959, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1959

Card 4/4

KHOKHLOVA, O.I.; SHEMYAKIN, F.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy; DOBRYNINA, V.I.,
dozent, direktor.

Determination of admixtures of heavy metals in pharmaceutical preparations,
by the method of chromatographic analysis. Apt.delo 2 no.3:22-25 My-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Khokhlova and Shemyakin). 2. Mo-
skovskiy farmatsevticheskoy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR
(for Dobrynina). (Chromatographic analysis)

Khokhlova, O.I.

Sorption and desorption in analytical chemistry. II. Simultaneous chromatographic identification of some heavy metals. O. I. Khokhlova (Moscow Pharm. Inst., Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R.). *Appl. Chem. USSR* 3, No. 3, 17-23 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10174h. With the aid of an acetone soln. of $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{S}_8$ it is possible to identify a mixt. of Fe and Co, Ni and Fe, Co and Ni, and Fe, Co, and Ni. To make the Ni zone visible requires the addn. of an alc. soln. of dimethylglyoxime. Both filter paper and alumina can be used. A smaller vol. can be used with paper but more time is required for absorption. By using a mixt. (2:1) of satd. solns. of KI and KOH it is possible to sep. Hg from Fe, Hg from Cr and Fe, and Hg from Pb. When the ratio of Hg and Pb is 1:1000, addn. of NH_4Cl is necessary to produce a colored NH_4HgI complex. When the ratio of Pb and Hg is 1:2000, addn. of a satd. H_2S soln. is necessary to bring out the Pb zone. A mixt. of Pb and Sn (1:2000) requires the addn. of H_2O_2 and NaOH to convert Sn^{++} into Sn^{4+} which in turn is converted to sulfide by the addn. of aq. satd. soln. and HCl. Detection of $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4^-$ ions in the presence of CNS ions is carried out with FeCl_3 by means of an Al_2O_3 column. A. S. Mirkin

4
Chin. Analyt. Chem.

MS

KHOKHLOVA, O.I.

Determination of iron (2) by chromatographic analysis. Apt. delo
5 no.2:53-56 Mr-Ap '56: (MIRA 9:?)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS) (IRON)

KHOKHLOVA, O. I.

2
Sorption and desorption in analytical chemistry. III. Chromatographic determination of iron(II). O. I. Khokhlova. *Aptekha Delo* 5, No. 3, 63-6 (1950); *Ch. L.A. 49*. The length of a zone produced when soln. of Fe(II) is treated with dimethylglyoxime serves as a measure of the amount of Fe(II). An exptl. graph is constructed by passing FeSO₄ soln. of the following concns. 10^{-4} , 5×10^{-4} , 10^{-3} , 2.5×10^{-3} , 5×10^{-3} through air-dried alumina in an atm. of H₂, following it with a satd. alc. soln. of dimethylglyoxime and gaseous NH₃, and measuring the height of the zones with an accuracy of 0.1 mm. When Fe(III) is present along with Fe(II) another zone is produced through interaction of Fe(III) and K₄Fe(CN)₆, and its height is deducted from that of the first zone. The height of the Fe(II) zone is affected by the pH of the medium but not by the presence of Fe(III). This procedure, which can be applied also to Ni(II), requires only 5 min. A. S. M.

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1-40

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KHOKHLOVA, O.I.

Method for the determination of admixtures of lead (2), copper (2), and iron (3) in pharmaceutical preparations. *Spt.delo* 9 no.1:28-34 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)
(METALS--ANALYSIS)

OREKHOVICH, V.N.; ~~KHOKHLOVA, O.S.~~; ~~CHERNIKOV, M.P.~~

Fixation of proteinases by wool. Biokhimiia 24 no:2:353-356 Mr-Apr '59
(MIRA:12:7)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical
Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(PROTEASE

binding by animal hair (Rus))

(HAIR,

binding of proteases by animal hair (Rus))

KHOKHLOVA, O. S., CHERNIKOV, M. P., YEVTIKHINA, Z. F., KUNINA, O. V., LEVYANT,
M. I., OREKHOVICH, V. N., FIRFAROVA, K. F., (USSR).

Tissue Proteinases in Spleen, Kidneys, Liver, Brain and Certain Forms of
Transplanted Tumours.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

SHUGAL, Ye.G.; RYABOV, O.M.; BOCHAROVA, T.V.; KISLYAK, L.M.; KOBEL'KOVA, A.M.; LYKOV, A.D.; MANYAKHINA, O.V.; SHLENOVA, T.G.; YAGUPOVA, Ye.I.; IVANOV, N.A.; RYBKIN, I.P.; KHOROSHOVA, P.Ye.; KHEUNTAYEVA, A.S.; PROLOVA, M.I.; RAKOV, P.M., red.; MARCHENKO, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOV, B.T., red.; DEMINA, V.N., red.; MELENT'YEV, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Soviet commerce of the R.S.F.S.R.; a statistical manual] Sovetskaya torgovlia v RSFSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Gosstat. izd-vo, 1956. 342 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

(Commercial statistics)

ORLOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; KOKOLEVA, L.S., spets., red.;
KHOKHLOVA, R.S., red.

[Fundamentals of microbiology and food hygiene] Osnovy
mikrobiologii i pishchevoi gigieny. Moskva, Ekonomika,
1964. 208 p. (MIRA 17:11)

KHOKHLOVA, R. N.

"Comparative Study of Hemopoiesis in Various Human Bones." Cand Med
Sci, Molotov State Medical Inst, Molotov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

Khokhlova, R.N.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. Blood Diseases.

5-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74703

Author : Khokhlova, R.N.

Inst : Molotov Medical Institute.

Title : Condition of Hemopoiesis in Various Bones with Hypo-
Aplastic Illnesses of Hemopoietic Organs.

Orig Pub : Tr. Molotovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 26, 110-114

Abstract : In 4 patients who had died from agranulocytosis, 1 -
from hemorrhagic aleukia and 1 - from aplastic anemia,
sprouts of granulo- and thrombopoiesis of the bone marrow
(BM) of all bones were in a similar degree infected with
a serious aplastic process. In 5 cases the spread of the
aplastic process showed a decrease of the percent content
of the hemopoietic tissue and an increase of the

Card 1/2

Khokhlova, R. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Analytical, Industrial toxicology

FD-1803

Card 1/1 Pub 50-7/19

Author : Vaskevich, D. N., Khokhlova, R. V.

Title : Determination of dibenzothiazole disulfide (altax) in the air of industrial establishments

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 87-91 (23-27), Mar 1955

Abstract : Three methods (colorimetric, nephelometric, and volumetric) for the determination of altax (a vulcanization accelerator) in the air of industrial establishment have been developed. In all 3 methods the altax is first reduced to captax (the corresponding thiol). A procedure for the analysis of mixtures of altax and captax has also been developed and is described. Seven references, two USSR, both since 1940. Four tables.

Institution: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Labor Protection, All-Union Central Council of Labor Unions; Dorogomilovo Chemical Plant imeni M. V. Frunze

KHOKHLOVA, R.V.

Determining small amounts of mercaptobenzothiasole in the
air of industrial plants. Khim. prom. no.3:169-171 Ap-My
'56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M.V. Frunse.
(Benzothiasole) (Air analysis)

AUTHORS: Khokhlova, R. V., Vaskevich, D. N., 64-58-2-12/16
With the Members of the TsZL Breytbar, B.
I., Otrokhova, T. M., Isayeva, M. V.

TITLE: The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-Guanidine
in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms (Opredeleniye ma-
lykh kolichestv difenilguanidina v vozdukh proizvodst-
vennykh pomeshcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp. 52-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of determination are described, a volumetric and
a colorimetric method. According to the former diphenyl gua-
nidine dissolved in alcohol is titrated with 0.01 N sulfu-
ric acid using a Reberg-absorber; bromophenol blue or fluo-
rescein were used as indicators. The accuracy of determina-
tion amounts to $\pm 5\%$ at a content of diphenyl guanidine of
from 0.2-2 mg and up to $\pm 15\%$ at a content of 0.1 mg. In or-
der to determine the effect of admixtures titrations of tech-
nical products were carried out, and as is seen from a table
errors of +1.12% to -6.4% were found. The second method of

Card 1/3

The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-
Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms

64-58-2-12/16

determination is based on the reaction of diphenyl guanidine with cobalt oleate under the formation of a violet compound. The intensity of this color is compared with a standard series and thus diphenyl guanidine is determined. The measurement of intensity can be carried out visually or by means of a photocolormeter. The production of cobalt oleate as well as the production of the standard series are described. In order to determine the effect of other accelerators which might eventually exist besides diphenyl guanidine in the atmosphere of rubber industry plants on the two methods, determinations were carried out in the presence of Altax, Thiuram and Captax. In this it was found that the latter disturbs colorimetric determination and that therefore the volumetric method must be applied in this case. A table of the results of determination with diphenyl guanidine-Captax mixtures is given. The air to be investigated was directed through a porous filter over an aspirator; the filter was washed with alcohol or benzene, and the washing liquid was subjected to the described determina=

Card 2/3

The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-
Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms

64-58-2-12/16

tions of diphenyl guanidine.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 9 references, 4 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M. V. Frunze i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany
truda VTsSPS (Dorogomilovsk Chemical Plant imeni M. V.
Frunze and All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Accident Prevention VTsSPS)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Diphenyl guanidines--Determination
2. Air--Impurities
3. Air--Colorimetric analysis

Card 3/3

KHOKHLOVA, R.V.; VASKOVICH, D.N.

Detection of small quantities of diphenylguanidine in the air of industrial plants. Khim. prom. no.2:116-118 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M.V. Frunze i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov.

(Guanidine) (Factories—Safety measures)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044555

S/0204/64/004/004/0624/0633

AUTHOR: Revel'skiy, I. A., Borodulina, R. I., Khokhlova, T.D.

TITLE: Continuous determination of the H/C ratio in the molecules of components of hydrocarbon mixtures and other organic compounds

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 624-633

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, carbon, hydrocarbon, gas chromatography, molecular weight, quantitative analysis, elemental analysis

ABSTRACT: A continuous method is described for determining the elemental composition, molecular weight and functional groups of the components of hydrocarbon mixtures, separated by gas chromatography. Chromatograms are given for mixtures of ethylene, propylene and isobutene, before and after combustion, at 40C and a nitrogen flow rate of 25 ml/min. The experimental apparatus and procedure are described in detail. The ratio of the number of hydrogen atoms to the number of carbon atoms (m/n) in the molecule of each hydrocarbon component was calculated on the basis of the areas of the CO₂ and H₂ peaks after preliminary calibration. Hydrocarbons of at least 98% purity were used, and the tabulated data show an accuracy of 2-6%. It was also found that the m/n value

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044555

does not depend on the volume of the analytical sample. This makes it possible to determine m/n for any component of a mixture, the concentration of which is unknown. The continuous determination of the elemental composition of the components of a hydrocarbon mixture does not require either preliminary weighing of the sample or calibration of the detector for each component. This method can therefore be used for the elemental analysis of gases and for the analysis of small amounts (tenths of mg) of low-boiling compounds present in low concentration in chromatographic mixtures. The determination of the elemental composition of the components of non-hydrocarbon mixtures is more difficult. This can be determined only if the content (%) of the component in the mixture (i.e. its weight) and the weight of the whole sample are known. Determining the weight of each component of a hydrocarbon mixture makes it possible to carry out a rapid quantitative analysis without preliminary determination of corrections for heat conductivity. Formulas are given for calculating the C and H content in the molecule of the substance in % by weight. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 5 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 037

Card 2/2

REVEL'SKIY, I.A.; BORODULINA, R.I.; KHOKHLOVA, T.D.

Continuous determination of the H/C ratio in the molecules of
the components of hydrocarbon mixtures and other compounds.
Neftekhimia 4 no.4:624-633 JI-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KHOKHLOVA, T. I.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Gastric and Intestinal Digestion).
 Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60434
 Author : Poltyrev, S. S.; Khokhlova, T. I.
 Inst : Ivanovo Medical Institute
 Title : Gastric Function Changes in Experimental Hypothermia
 Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, Vyp. 12, 136-140

Abstract : A total 1½ to 2 hour cooling of dogs with ice down to 26°, under morphine-ether anesthesia, lowered the secretory, evacuatory and motor functions of the stomach for a long time after the cooling was stopped.

Card 1/1

78

KHOKHLOVA, T.I.; POLTYREV, S.S., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722210002-5

Effect of artificially induced hypothermia on the work of gastric and intestinal glands in animals subjected to the disruption of higher nervous activity. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. sel'khoz. Inst. no.19:190-193 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh shivotnykh Ivanoskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (zav. - dotsent A.K. Petrov) i patologicheskoy fiziologii Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.- prof. S.S. Poltyrev).

BABANOVA, M.S.; ROSHCHINA, N.A.; SALIKOVA, M.V.; KHOKHLOVA, T.I.;
YUDIN, F.K.

Changes of some morphological and biochemical indices of the
blood in edema of baby pigs. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. sel'khoz.
Inst. no.19:183-189 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh
(zav. - dotsent A.K. Petrov) Ivanovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo
instituta.

S/195/62/003/005/005/007
E075/E136AUTHORS: Sazonova, I.S., Khokhlova, T.P., Sushentseva, G.M.,
and Keyer, N.P.TITLE: Catalytic properties of titanium dioxide and its
solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.5, 1962, 751-760

TEXT: The authors investigated the catalytic decomposition of iso-C₃H₇OH on TiO₂ and its solid solutions with WO₃ and Fe₂O₃. The decomposition was followed by the measurement of electrical conductivity of the catalysts. The reaction was mainly dehydration of the alcohol with the formation of 54-99.6% C₃H₆, 5.0-45% H₂, and small amounts of CO, CO₂ and O₂. It was carried out at 160-435 °C with 9 ml of catalyst and feed rates from 0.1 to 0.6 ml/min. Results: dissolution in TiO₂ of WO₃ (0.5-1.0 mole %) decreases considerably the activation energy of its electrical conductivity and increases its catalytic activity. The reaction temperature and the activation energy decrease markedly, the reaction rates at 200 °C being greater by 4-6 orders of magnitude

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Catalytic properties of titanium ... S/195/62/003/005/005/007
E075/E136

for the catalyst containing dissolved WO₃. TiO₂ with dissolved Fe₂O₃ has a lower electrical conductivity and catalytic activity than pure TiO₂, but the changes produced by the incorporation of Fe₂O₃ (1 mole %) have smaller absolute values than the changes produced by the incorporation of WO₃. Addition of Fe₂O₃ (1 mole %) to TiO₂ containing WO₃ (1 mole %) cancels completely the catalytic and electrical changes produced by the addition of WO₃ alone to TiO₂. This indicates that the mechanism of action of the dissolved oxides is electronic. The influence of the electronic structure of TiO₂ on its electrical properties and changes of the electrical conductivity of the catalysts during adsorption of isopropyl alcohol and propylene and during the dehydration reaction, indicates that the mechanism of the reaction is electronic.

There are 7 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Kataliza SO AN SSSR
(Institute of Catalysis SO AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 2/2

SAZONOVA, I.S.; KHOKHLOVA, T.P.; SUSHENTSEVA, G.M.; KEYYER, N.P.

Catalytic properties of titanium dioxide and its solid solutions.
Kin.i kat. 3 no.5:751-760 8-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirakogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Titanium oxide) (Solutions, Solid)
(Catalysis)

ACC NR: AP7000021 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/011/2608/2609

AUTHOR: Vol'f, L. A.; Khokhlova, V. A.; Kotetskiy, V. V.; Meos, A. I.
Konev, Yu. Ye.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of the Textile and Light Industry im. S. M.
Kirov (Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Preparation of antimicrobial polymeric materials by ion
exchange with antiseptics

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2608-2609

TOPIC TAGS: antimicrobial plastic, antiseptic, polyvinyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: A method of imparting antimicrobial properties to polymeric
materials, involving the introduction of antiseptics into these
materials by means of ion exchange, has been developed. The polymeric
materials used were poly(vinyl alcohol) and viscose fibers, but the
method is said to be equally applicable for imparting antimicrobial
properties to plastic films, plastic articles, and raw and vulcanized
rubbers. Poly(vinyl alcohol) was first modified by previously describe
methods so as to attach sulfonic or carboxyl groups to it, but the vi
viscose, which contains some carboxyl groups, was used as is. The
fibers were treated with the antiseptics silver, streptomycin,

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UDC: 671.862.531

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722210002-5

colimycin, quinosol, brilliant green, trypaflavine, rivanol, albucid,
or streptocid. The antiseptics were applied as 0.1 M aqueous solution;
except for the high-molecular-weight antiseptics (streptomycin, brillas
green) which were used in 1×10^{-3} — 2×10^{-3} M aqueous solutions. The
microbiological activity of the samples was tested against bacteria
(Staphilococcus aureus) and molds (Candida albicans and Trichophyton
gypseum) at 37°C for 20—24 hr. Test results are given in tabular form
in the source. Quinosol-treated fibers were active against all three
microorganisms. Most of the fibers withstood 10 or more washings
with OP-10 detergent without losing their microbiological activity.

SUB CODE: 07, 06/ - SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 51

Cord 2/2

KAPRALOVA, Z.A.; MIRLINA, S.Ya.; KOZLOV, P.V.; KARGIN, V.A.; KHOKHLOVA, V.K.

Structural transformations in globular proteins. Vysokom.soed.
4 no.3:328-333 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Proteins)

KHOKHLOVA, V.L. and SEVERNIY, A.B.

The Sun, Photosphere; Chromosphere (1773)

Izv. Krymskoy astrofiz. observ., Vol 10, 1953, pp 9-53

Severnyy, A.B. and Khokhlova, V.L.

"An Investigation of the Motion and Brightness of Solar Prominences"

Describes the study made from 1948 to 1951 at the Crimea observatory of solar prominences. Much of the data was recorded on film. Detailed lists of speeds and magnitudes are included.

SO: Referativny Zhurnal—Astronomiya i Geodeziya, No 1, Jan 54;
(W- 30785, 28 July 1954)

KHCHIKLOVA, V. L. and NAZAROVA, I. I.

"Spectrophotometric Study of Some Prominences and Filaments," *Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.*, 11, 1954, pp 170-177

Profiles of H lines (alpha to eta) were obtained using either spectroheliograph or interference-polarization filters. The spectrum of the sun's center was taken for comparison. The study of radioactive intensities of Balmer lines yielded the amount of excited atoms. It is assumed that the absorption coefficient is affected by Doppler broadening. Discrepancies of theoretical and experimental results did not exceed 5%. (PZhAstr, No 4, 1955)

SG: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

KHOKHLOVA, V.L.

Behavior of lines of ionized calcium in faculae. Izv.Krym.
astrofiz.obser. 16:73-79 '56. (MIRA 13:4)
(Sun--Faculae--Spectra)

KHOKHLOVA, V.L.

Investigating motions in the chromosphere and flocculi by
the Doppler shift of spectral lines K_2 and K_3 of Ca^+ .
Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 17:177-190^{2,57}. (MIRA 13:4)

(Sun) (Doppler effect)

KHOKHLOVA, V. L.: *Card.* ~~Master~~ Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Spectrophotoscopic investigation of the H and K Call lines in undisturbed and flaring regions of the sun".
Moscow, 1958. 8 pp (State Astronomical Inst im P. K. Shternberg), 150 copies
(KL, No 6, 1959, 125)

68571

304/35-39-41-9036

3 1540

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 11, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khokhlova, V.L.

TITLE: On Determining the Optic Thickness of the Chromosphere at Different Heights in the Lines of $H\alpha$ and $H\beta$ From Observations

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958 (1959), Nr 8, pp 75 - 78

ABSTRACT: The spectrum of a floccule has been taken photometrically; it was observed in the lines of $H\alpha$ and $H\beta$ on the edge of the sun's disk. The spectrograms were obtained by means of a solar tower telescope of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory (dispersion 0.27 Å/mm). A bright band of continuous emission is visible in the floccule spectrum, belonging to a facula. The glow of the floccule, in the lines of $H\alpha$ and $H\beta$, forms a bow whose convex is directed towards the edge of the sun and which combines, in the line wings, with a continuous emission of the facula. This characteristic peculiarity of the spectrum is explained by the author by the change of absorption value within the boundaries of the line. This is due to the layers of the chromosphere through which pass the radiation of

Card 1/2

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68571

SOV/35-59-11-9036

On Determining the Optic Thickness of the Chromosphere at Different Heights in the Lines of H γ and H β From Observations

the floccule and of the facula. The schematic course of the phenomenon is examined, allowing to determine the heights in the chromosphere at which the optical thickness amounts to unity at a given distance from the center of the line. In the center of the H γ line $\tau = 1$ at a height of 3,000 - 50,000 km and in the H β line - at a height of 2,000 - 3,000 km. The obtained results are compared with models of the chromosphere, developed by van de Hulst and Bem-Witense. The latter conforms better with the results of the present work. Bibl. 6 titles.

E.V. Koronovich

4

Card 2/2

~~KHOKHLOVA, V.L.~~

Determining the optical depth of grains of continuous emission
in solar faculae. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 19:115-125 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Sun--Faculae)

SOV/169-59-3-2998

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 3, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Severnyy, A.B., Khokhlova, V.L.

TITLE: On the Polarization of the Continuous Emission in the Active Formations of the Sun ✓

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 1958, Vol 20, pp 67 - 73
(Engl. Res.)

ABSTRACT: Twelve of the best spectrograms were used for studying the difference between the polarization of the continuous emission spectrum of the sun's active formations and the instrumental polarization of the spectrum of the surrounding, unexcited atmosphere. It was detected that this difference exceeds considerably the limits of accidental measurement errors, indicating thereby the occasional existence of a polarization of the continuous emission arising in the nuclei of the faculae and near developing sunspots.

Card 1/1

Authors' résumé



3(1)

AUTHOR:

Khokhlova, V.L.

SOV/33-36-1-7/31

TITLE:

A Spectrophotometric Investigation of the H and K Ca^+ Lines in the Chromosphere and Solar Faculae

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 1, pp 54-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

With the aid of the study of H and K lines of ionized calcium at various distances from their centers the investigation of conditions at different depths of the solar atmosphere can be carried out. It is shown that non-coherent scattering is not essential in the formation of the H_2 , K_2 , H_3 and K_3 lines. From the profiles of H_3 and K_3 lines the author calculates the upper limit of the value of turbulent velocity and the height of formation. It is shown that all metallic lines and hydrogen lines give a turbulent velocity in the chromosphere smaller than 8 km/sec. Furthermore the H_1 and K_1 lines in grains of continuous emission in faculae regions are discussed.

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A Spectrophotometric Investigation of the H and K Ca⁺ SOV/33-36-1-7/31
Lines in the Chromosphere and Solar Faculae

The author thanks Professor A.B. Severnyy and mentions papers of T.V. Krat, O.N. Mitropol'skaya, V.A. Krat, and E.R. Mustel'. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 26 references, 14 of which are Soviet, 5 American, 2 Dutch, 4 German, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR
(Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1957

Card 2/2

35077

S/712/60/023/000/011/014

D218/D301

3.1540 (also 1137)

AUTHORS: Steshenko, N. V. and Khokhlova, V. L.

TITLE: Helium emission of the chromospheric flare of September 14, 1958

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya, v. 23, Moscow, 1960, 322-330

TEXT: Spectrograms of the flare were obtained by A. B. Severnyy and the authors using the spectrograph of the solar tower telescope of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory (dispersion 0.24 A/mm and 0.19 A/mm at $\lambda 6678$ and $\lambda 3965$ respectively). According to its brightness, the flare was estimated as being of importance

2⁺. The flare was accompanied by strong radio emission at 1.5 m and 10 cm. The following results were obtained from the photometric profiles of the helium lines $\lambda 3985$, 5016, 6678, and 4713: Total half-widths: 0.21 - 0.23, 0.28 - 0.29, 0.39, 0.27 - 0.19. Equivalent widths relative to the continuum at the center of the disc: 0.0075 - 0.0165, 0.025 - 0.0342, 0.0296, 0.01 - 0.0106. It is estimated that Card 1/2

S/712/60/023/000/011/014

D218/D301

Helium emission of ...

all the above lines are free from self-absorption. An estimate is then made of the upper limits of the population densities. The outer absorbing layer projected on to the flare and self-absorption in the flare were allowed for in the interpretation of the D₃-line

profile and in calculations of the 2³P and 3³D populations. It is noted that scattering of solar radiation cannot play a decisive role in the excitation of the upper levels of He I. The $\lambda 4686$ (He II) line was also observed in the flare and the results for this line will be reported in a future publication, which will also include a qualitative estimate of the relative importance of various mechanisms of excitation of neutral and ionized helium. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C. W. Allen, Astrophysical Quantities, London 1955.

SUBMITTED: May 1959

Card 2/2

22387

S/035/61/000/005/020/042
A001/A101

3.1540

AUTHORS: Steshenko, N.V., Khokhlova, V.L.

TITLE: Emission of ionized helium in chromospheric flares

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 53-54, abstract 5A352 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1960, v. 24, 258-276, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The authors plotted photometric profiles of He II emission line $\lambda 4686$ in two flares. They consider the fine structure of the line and relative intensities of components dependent on the excitation mechanism of the fourth level of He II. The profile of line $\lambda 4686$ is calculated for the case of its excitation at resonance absorption of hydrogen emission $L\alpha$. The calculated "resonance" profiles of $\lambda 4686$ at $\tau < 1$ agree well with the observed ones. The excitation mechanism of $\lambda 4686$ in flares is considered. It is shown that the determining part in excitation of the He II fourth level belongs to emission of $L\alpha$ hydrogen, a somewhat lesser part is played by electronic impact. The solution of stationarity equations for the third and fourth levels of He II made it possible to calculate the population of these levels for various values of electronic temperature in the

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22387

S/035/61/000/005/020/042
A001/A101

Emission of ionized helium in chromospheric flares

flare. By comparing calculated and observed intensities of line λ_{4686} , flare temperature in the region of He II emission was determined as equal to 2.5×10^4 OK. The width of the line profile λ_{4686} is determined not only by thermal speeds of helium ions but also by the presence of gas turbulent motions with speed $v_t = 10$ km/sec in the He II emission region. The comparison of widths of optically thin lines of neutral helium and line λ_{4686} of He II in the same flares shows that temperature and turbulent speed in He II emission regions are higher than in the regions of neutral helium emission. There are 18 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3.1250

78004

SOV/33-37-1-4/31

AUTHORS: Severnyy, A. B., Steshenko, N. V., Khokhlova, V. L.

TITLE: The Spectroscopy of Solar Flares With an Echelon Grating

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 23-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An echelon grating was constructed in 1959 by F. M. Gerasimov of the GOI (State Optical Institute). The steps of the echelon are of thickness $t = 0.0120$ mm and width $s = 0.0147$ mm, making 50 lines per mm for light incident normal to the steps; then, if m is the order of the interference spectrum, and λ is the wave length, $m = 2t/\lambda$. With the spectrograph of the Krym Astrophysical Observatory this gives a dispersion three times greater than is necessary; to correct this the camera mirror with a focal length $1/3$ of the original one was substituted.

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The Spectroscopy of Solar Flares With an Echelon Grating

78004

SOV/33-37-1-4/31

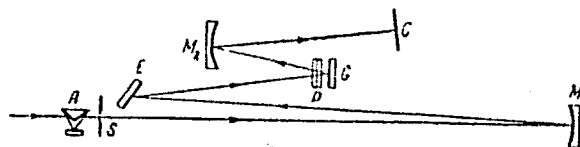


Fig. 2. Diagram of the spectrograph with an echelon grating.

Figure 2 shows the design where S is the slit; M_1 , the collimation mirror; E, the echelon; P, a prism; and G, a grating designed to spread the spectra of various orders in a direction perpendicular to the plane of dispersion; M_2 , the camera mirror; C, the plate holder; and A is a mirror compound which corrects the plane of atmospheric dispersion. This instrument

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The Spectroscopy of Solar Flares With an
Echelon Grating

78004
SOV/33-37-1-4/31

Jefferies, F. Q. Orral, Astrophys. J., 127, 714,
1958; G. R. Harrison, J. O. S. A., 39, Nr 7, 522, 1949;
Revision of Rowland, Preliminary Table of Solar Spectrum
Wavelengths, Washington, 1928.

ASSOCIATION: Krym Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences
of USSR (Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya
Akademii nauk SSSR

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1959

Card 4/4

41276

S/035/62/000/010/024/128

AO01/A101

AUTHORS: Kachalov, V. P., Khokhlov M. Z., Khokhlova, V. L.,
Yakovleva, A. V.

TITLE: Ultraviolet lines of Be I in the Sun's spectrum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 45,
abstract 10A329 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ.", 1962, v. 27,
44 - 51)

TEXT: Equivalent widths of lines of Be I λ 2651 and λ 2494 were obtained from rocket spectrograms. The authors discuss the problem of oscillator strength for three beryllium multiplets, λ 3321, 2651 and 2494, which have a common lower level $2s2p^3P$. Relative values of $\sum gf$ for these multiplets are experimentally determined. A comparison with the theoretical ones, calculated by means of Bathe-Damhaard's tables, indicates the inaccuracy of the latter. It is most probable that a more precise determination of f absolute value must lead to a reduction of beryllium abundance on the Sun, determined by Greenstein and Tandberg-Hanssen (RZhAstr, 1955, no. 3, 1073), Goldberg, Muller and Aller (RZhAstr, 1961, 11A411).

Card 1/2

Ultraviolet lines of Be I in the Sun's spectrum

S/035/62/000/010/024/128

AO01/A101

The relative variation of the observed equivalent widths of Be I lines in the solar spectrum indicates a decrease of continuous absorption coefficient from λ 3321 towards shorter wavelengths. There are 14 references.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

45125
S/712/62/027/000/006/015
A001/A101

2/15/0
AUTHORS: Steshenko, N. V., Khokhlova, V. L.

TITLE: He I excitation in chromospheric flares

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya.
Izvestiya. v. 27, 1962, 120 - 139

TEXT: Observations of flares with the spectrograph of the tower solar telescope of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory have shown that appearance of emission He I lines on the solar disk is characteristic of intense flares. In the present article the authors analyze spectral observations of He I lines in flares, solve equations of stationary state, and determine, by comparing theoretical calculations with observations, physical conditions sufficient for origination of emission He I lines in flares. The results of photometric processing of two flares on the disk and one on the limb are presented in a table. The populations of He I levels are determined from the intensities of the lines and optical depth in these lines. The latter is determined from the ratio of the fine structure components of the orthohelium lines and by comparing the

Card 1/3

He I excitation in chromospheric flares

S/712/62/027/000/006/015
A001/A101

quantities for various parahelium lines. For the flare of September 14, 1958, the authors determined the upper limit of kinetic temperature from the width of optically thin lines; it turned out to be $(1.73 \pm 0.2) \times 10^4$ °K. Emission lines of metals Na, Mg, Ca, Ti and Fe were observed in the spectrum of this flare. The value of electronic concentration n_e was calculated to amount to 2×10^{13} cm⁻³. Next was the problem of determining theoretical populations of He I lines, which was solved by taking into account the following processes: excitation by electronic impact, ionization by electronic impact, excitation by solar radiation, excitation by the flare emission proper, recombination, spontaneous transitions from the upper levels. The results of theoretical calculations are tabulated and compared with observations. It is concluded that helium emission lines originate in flares when electronic temperature attains $(1.7-2.0) \times 10^4$ °K and electronic concentration 10^{13} cm⁻³. The absorption of X-ray radiation is considered as a possible mechanism of flare heating. The high-temperature core of the flare is assumed to be the source of intense X-ray radiation. The color temperature of the core which assures the necessary ratio of absorbed to passed amounts of X-ray radiation energies, is 5×10^6 °K, and the number of photo-ionizations of helium atoms by the hard emission of the flare core is 3×10^{11} cm⁻³.

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He I excitation in chromospheric flares

S/712/62/027/000/006/015
A001/A101

.sec⁻¹. Therefore, core emission is the main cause of flare heating. The glow of the flare in various lines of the visible and ultraviolet regions is determined mainly by electronic impacts at temperatures $\sim (1 - 3) \times 10^4$ °K. There are 3 figures and 7 tables. ✓

SUBMITTED: May 1961

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

S/712/62/028/000/009/020
CIA-RDP86-00513R000722210002-5
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Stepanyan, N.N. and Khokhlova, V.L.
TITLE: Excitation of Na I and Ca II in chromospheric flares
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya. v. 28. 1962. 230 - 240
TEXT: The excitation of Na I and Ca II lines was computed for several values of the electron temperature in the range 8 000 - 50 000 °K and for electron densities of 10^{11} , 10^{12} and 2×10^{13} . A simplified term scheme was assumed for the excitation and ionization of Na. Only three levels were considered, namely - 3s, 3p and the continuum. The cross-section for excitation by electron impact of the 3p level was taken in the form given by Christoph (Ann. d'Phys., 23, 51, 1935), the cross-section for ionization by electron impact was calculated from a formula given by Allen (Astrofizicheskiye velichiny (Astrophysical quantities), IL, 1960) and the coefficients of photoelectric absorption and recombination were taken from Allen's tables.. Comparison with observations shows that the most favourable conditions for the
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Excitation of

S/712/62/028/000/009/020
EO32/E314

emission of the Na D lines correspond to $n_e = 2 \times 10^{13}$,
 $T_e = 1.5 \times 10^4 - 2.0 \times 10^4$. In the case of excitation and
 ionization of Ca, the simplified level scheme for the Ca II ion
 consisted of the 4s, 5s, 4p and 3d levels and the continuum. The
 approximate values for the cross-sections were calculated from
 the formulas given in Allen's tables. Comparison with observations
 suggests that the most favourable conditions for the appearance
 of the $\lambda\lambda 3706$ and 3737 \AA lines in flares correspond to
 $T_e \approx 3 \times 10^4$ and $n_e \approx 2 \times 10^{13}$. The above results are in
 agreement with those obtained for helium and hydrogen lines in
 flares by Severnyy (Izv. Krymskoy astrofiz. obs., 19, 72, 1958)
 and Sobolev (Izv. GAO, 158, 3, 1958). The intensities of the
 Na D-lines and the above two lines of Ca II are very sensitive to
 n_e and will appear in emission on the solar disc under conditions
 characteristic of intense flares. Infrared lines and the H and
 K lines of Ca II are easily excited at $n_e \sim 10^{11}$ and $T_e = 10^4$

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Excitation of

S/712/62/028/000/009/020
E032/E314

and this accounts for their appearance in the emission of flocculi and the chromosphere. The emission of sodium and ionized calcium must be ascribed to the flare itself rather than the surrounding chromosphere. The present calculations will be used in a future paper to discuss the formation of a K_2 line on a background of an emission K_2 line. There are 1 figure and 6 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1961

Card 3/3

S/033/62/039/006/023/024
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Khokhlova, V.L.

TITLE: Formation of absorption components of the K_3 and H_3 type against the emission-line background in the solar spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.39, no.6, 1962, 1127-1129

TEXT: It is noted that the H_3 and K_3 absorption minima in the CaII emission lines H_2 and K_2 in the solar spectrum have not been adequately explained. E. R. Mustel' (Izv. Krymsk.astrofiz. observ., 9, 25, 1952; 11, 165, 1954) has suggested that this is due to a particular form of variation of the source function p_λ with height in the solar atmosphere. This interpretation involves an initial increase in p_λ with height and Mustel' suggested that this is due to enhanced excitation by electron impact in the chromosphere. The present paper is concerned with the physical reasons for the subsequent reduction in p_λ . One of these is the reduction in the electron density with height which leads to a reduction in the number of excitations by electron impact in spite of the increase in the electron temperature. This.

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Formation of absorption ...

S/033/62/039/006/023/024
E032/E514

has been confirmed by calculations carried out by the present author and N. N. Stepanyan (Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. observ., 28, 230, 1962). The second, and more universal reason, involves the "build-up" of photons, corresponding to transitions giving rise to a resonance line, at large optical depths. The excitation of the resonance line is then enhanced and approaches an equilibrium corresponding to a temperature equal to the electron temperature. On the periphery of the emitting layer, where the optical depth is small, there is no radiation "build up", the degree of excitation is reduced and hence the source function p_λ decreases in the outward direction. This mechanism appears to account for the appearance of the H and K CaII lines, the resonance doublet of MgII and the L_α line. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskii sovet Akademii nauk SSSR
(Astronomical Council, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Card 2/2

MARKOV, M.N.; KHOKHLOVA, V.L.; TSUGULIYEV, A.I.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Investigation of the thermal radiation of separate areas of
the lunar surface in the infrared. Izv. Krym. astrofiz. obser.
30:284-296. '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Krymskaya
astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR i Astronomicheskiy
sovet AN SSSR.

MARKOV, M.N.; KHOKHLOVA, V.L.

Radiation coefficients in the infrared spectral region and differences in the $\Upsilon = (\text{kpc})^{1-2}$ for the seas and continents of the lunar surface. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:826-829 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR i Astronomicheskiy sovet AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.G. Fesenkovym.

L 47284-65 EW(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t) Po-4/Pe-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010432

UR/0033/65/042/002/0386/0389

AUTHOR: Markov, M.N.; Khokhlova, V.L.

TITLE: Different rates of heating of the eastern and western lunar limbs after an eclipse

SOURCE: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, v. 42, no. 2, 1965, 386-389TOPIC TAGS: moon, lunar surface, lunar limb, lunar eclipse, lunar temperature

ABSTRACT: Observations of lunar thermal emission made during the lunar eclipse of 7 July 1963 in the spectral region 8-14 μ revealed that the lunar surface at the eastern and western limbs of the disk was heated at a different rate after emergence from the shadow. During the eclipse the moon was scanned continuously from west to east. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the change in the measured heat flux from an area of 100 x 60 km on the moon with an increase in illumination Φ (Φ is the relative illumination of the area compared to the illumination at the time of the full moon). The three curves correspond to areas situated at distances from the center of the disk $r = 0.96R$, $0.93R$ and $0.45R$. Along the y-axis the authors show the temperature scale, computed from measured intensities with allowance for atmospheric transparency, geometry of the telescope and instrument and on the assumption that the lunar surface radiates as a black body. At the time of observation the western limb had been illuminated by the sun

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L 47294-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010432

for about two weeks, whereas the terminator recently had passed across the eastern limb. The curves for the eastern limb reveal some lag in the temperature increase in the initial stages of heating. This lag can possibly be attributed to the fact that on the eastern limb the energy penetrating into the depths of the surface as a result of heat conductivity is greater than on the western limb, since in the first case there are large temperature gradients in the surface layer. The delayed temperature increase with continuous arrival of solar energy can also be caused by phase transition processes or changes in the state of matter in the surface layer. These two effects cannot be separated at present. However, if thermal inertia makes a large contribution, the discovered lag in heating can be used in an attempt to determine the parameter $\gamma = (k \rho c)^{-1/2}$, where k is heat conductivity, ρ is density, and c is specific heat capacity. The authors find on this basis that the value of γ for the upper decimeter layer is $\gamma = (k \rho c)^{1/2} =$ [08] 600-900. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Science SSSR); Astronomicheskii soviet Akademii nauk SSSR (Astronomical Council, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card 2/4

SUBMITTED 22 AUG 64

BORISOVA, Z.V.; Prinimala uchastiye: KHOKHLOVA, V.M., tekhnolog

Technological parameters for the mechanization of sheep pelt
stretching in fur garment manufacture. Kosh.-obuv. prom. 5
no.6:32-35 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Fur)

LOSEVA, N.L. [deceased] kand.tekhn.nauk; BORISOVA, Z.V., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: KHOKHLOVA, V.M., tekhnolog;
KAPLUN, G.N., tekhnolog

Studying the effect of basic defects of rabbit pelts on the yield
of useable surfaces and quality of goods in cutting collar
sections. Nauch.-issl.trudy NIIMP no.9:82-89 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fur—Grading)

SOKOLOV, D.V.; KHOKHLOVA, V.V.; PERMITINA, N.G.

Condensation of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-piperidone with formaldehyde.

Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 14 no.10:63-70 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Piperidone) (Formaldehyde) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

KHOKHLOVA, V. V.

Children - Diseases

Metastatic brain tumors in children. Vop. neirokhir., 16, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Unclassified.

KHOKHLOVA, V. V.

KHOKHLOVA, V. V.: "Tumors of the cerebral hemispheres in children." (Clinical aspects, surgical treatment, and restoration of functions). Leningrad, 1955. State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad Sci Res Neurosurgical Inst imeni Professor A. L. Polenov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

Khokhlova V.V.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4359. SPECIAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF TUMOURS OF THE CEREBRAL HEMI-
SPHERES IN CHILDREN (Russian text) - Khokhlova V.V. - Zh. NEVRO-
PAT. I PSIKHIAT. 1958, 18/7 (848-851)

Among 365 cases of verified brain tumours in children treated from 1928 through
1957, 102 (28%) were localized in the cerebral hemispheres. The plasticity of the
brain tissue in children results in different course and progression of cerebral
newgrowths from those in adults. The tumours grow over a long period without giv-
ing rise to clinical symptoms; the latter often have a sudden onset. The tumours
reach enormous dimensions. The clinical picture is dominated by general cerebral

*KLINICHESKIY OTDEL Leningradskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo
Neirokhirurgicheskogo Instituta imeni A.L. Pol'snaya.*

symptoms, while focal signs appear considerably later. The clinical signs depend
less on the location of the tumour in a particular lobe than on its depth within the
lobe and the direction of the compression in accordance with the microscopic nature
of the tumour. Motor signs are usually prevalent, while disturbances of speech,
sensation, and psychical derangements are less frequent. Supratentorial localiza-
tion may give rise to pseudocerebellar signs such as hypotonicity and disturbances
of posture and coordination. Differential diagnosis of tumours of the cerebral hemi-
spheres from those of the posterior fossa may be extremely difficult if not impossi-
ble.
Tyndel - Toronto (VIII, 5, 7)

BABCHIN, I.S., prof.; KHOKHLOVA, V.V. (Leningrad)

Results of combined treatment of medulloblastoma of the cerebellum
in children. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:26-28 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni prof. A.L. Polenova i
kafedra neyrokhirurgii Gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenst-
vovaniya vrachev imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BRAIN--TUMORS)

KHOKHLOVA, V.V.

Clinical aspects of tumors of the cerebrum of varying histological nature in children. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.7:1005-1011 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L. Polenova (dir. - prof. V.N. Shamov). (BRAIN—TUMORS)

KHOKHLOVA, V.V.

Late metastasizing of medulloblastomas of the posterior
cranial fossa in children. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.2:
172-176 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L.
Polenova (dir. - prof. V.M.Ugryumov).

x

POTANINA, M.N.; KHOKHLOVA, V.V.

Clinicomorphological comparisons in medulloblastomas of the posterior cranial fossa in children. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:986-990 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i meykhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L. Polenova (direktor - prof. V.M. Ugryumov).

KHOKHLOVA, Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Image of the leader in the art of folk master's. Prom.koop. 14 no.4:
4-5 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khudozhestvennoy promyshlennosti
Rospromsoвета.
(Lenin in literature and art)